84TH CONGRESS } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES { REPORT
1st Session } { No. 601

REGISTRATION OF CERTAIN PERSONS TRAINED IN FOREIGN ESPIONAGE SYSTEMS

MAY 18, 1955.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. WILLIS, from the Committee on the Judiciary, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 3882]

The Committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 3882) to require the registration of certain persons who have knowledge of or have received instruction or assignment in the espionage, counterespionage, or sabotage service or tactics of a foreign government or foreign political party, and for other purposes, having considered the same, report favorably thereon with amendments and recommend that the bill do pass.

The amendments are as follows:

Amendment No. 1. Page 2, lines 4 and 5, strike the word "information" and substitute in lieu thereof

statements, information, or documents pertinent to the purposes and objectives of this Act

Amendment No. 2. Page 4, line 23, change subparagraph (i) to read as follows:

(i) who is a civilian or one of the military personnel of a foreign armed service coming to the United States pursuant to arrangements made under a mutual defense treaty or agreement, or who has been invited to the United States at the request of an agency of the United States Government; or

Amendment No. 3. Page 5, line 8, after the word "organization", insert "in which the United States participates".

Amendment No. 4. Page 5, line 15, after the word "examination", strike out "and inspection".

Amendment No. 5. Page 5, line 19, after the word "examination", strike out "and inspection".

PURPOSE OF AMENDMENTS

Amendment No. 1. The committee was doubtful of the constitutionality of that part of section 2 of the bill which authorizes the Attorney General to prescribe regulations for the registration of persons under this act in that it may be an unlawful delegation of congressional authority in not setting up reasonable guides and standards within which the Attorney General is to act. The language of this amendment takes care of that problem.

Amendment No. 2. Subparagraph (i) of section 3 of the bill contains specific reference to the agreement regarding status of forces of parties of NATO. Since the preparation of the bill, the Manila Pact and the mutual defense treaties with the Republic of China and Korea have entered into force. The United States is also a party to certain other mutual defense treaties. Therefore, at the suggestion of the Department of State, subparagraph (i) was rewritten to omit the specific reference to the agreement regarding status of forces of parties of NATO and instead to provide in general language for the exemption of civilian and military personnel who enter this country pursuant to arrangements made under mutual defense treaties or agreements or who have been invited to the United States at the request of an agency of this Government.

Amendment No. 3. This amendment was deemed necessary in order to restrict the provisions of this bill to those international organizations of which the United States is a participating member.

Amendments Nos. 4 and 5. The words "and inspection" were omitted as surplusage since it was felt that the words "public examination" were sufficient to include public inspection.

PURPOSE OF THE BILL

The instant bill proposes to repeal section 20 (a) of the Internal Security Act of 1950 (sec. 1 (c) (5) of the Foreign Agents Registration Act of 1938, as amended) and substitute therefor a separate registration statute unconnected with the Foreign Agents Registration Act, which will require the registration of those persons who have knowledge of or have received an assignment in the espionage or sabotage service or tactics of a foreign government or a foreign political party, without regard to any present agency status of such persons.

STATEMENT

The Foreign Agents Registration Act of 1938 requires the registration of those persons who are presently acting as agents for a foreign principal or country. In 1950, Congress amended the act by including within the definition "agent of a foreign principal" those persons who have knowledge of or who have received assignment in foreign espionage systems. The 1950 amendment to the Foreign Agents Registration Act brought about an anomalous situation. The act is clear that registration requirements are applicable only to those persons who are currently acting as agents, hence persons with past knowledge or training in espionage are under no obligation to register if they are not presently acting as agents of foreign principals. The 1950 amendment therefore, in declaring a person an agent because of training in

a foreign espionage system is unenforceable, unless the particular individual is currently acting as an agent.

The instant bill takes away any agency relationship or status and requires, simply, all persons to register who at any time have received training in foreign espionage tactics.

HISTORY OF LEGISLATION IN THE 83D CONGRESS

The instant bill, as introduced, is identical to title III of H. R. 9580 of the 83d Congress, which was an omnibus bill with many provisions and the purpose of which was, generally, to revise and extend the laws relating to espionage and sabotage. H. R. 9580 passed the House with several minor amendments. However, the Senate Judiciary Committee amended it by striking out the provisions of title III relating to foreign diplomats, attachés, etc. Because of the imminence of adjournment and the lack of time to consider the provisions of title III in conference, the House and Senate agreed to strike out title III in its entirety, and, as so amended, the bill became Public Law 777 of the 83d Congress (H. Rept. No. 2675, 83d Cong.).

Because of the importance of legislation of this type, the Department of Justice, by executive communication, requested that the provisions which were formerly contained in H. R. 9580 as title III be reintroduced as a new bill and that the Congress consider its provisions. The instant bill (H. R. 3882), was therefore introduced and after hearings on the matter, the committee is again of the opinion that this is indeed worthy and necessary legislation. It is of the further opinion that, because of the circumstances existing at the time this legislation was considered in the Senate, an incorrect impression was brought about which caused that body to reach an unfavorable determination on this legislation last year.

It appears that the Senate Subcommittee on Internal Security had been holding hearings and examining into the great volume of Communist political propaganda which was being disseminated by Iron Curtain country embassies, legations, and consulates. As a result of those hearings, the Senate subcommittee recommended that the Foreign Agents Registration Act be amended by requiring the registration of any diplomatic or consular officer who was engaged in, among other things, the preparation or dissemination of political propaganda. This recommendation was contained in S. 37 of the 83d Congress. That bill was reported in the Senate on June 29, 1954.

Thereafter, and on July 8, 1954, the House passed H. R. 9580 containing, as noted above, title III requiring the registration of persons trained in foreign espionage systems. Title III, however, exempted certain diplomatic and consular personnel from registration. Since this provision was seemingly contrary to the provisions of S. 37, which the Senate subcommittee had already approved, it struck the provisions of title III relating to diplomatic and consular officers from the bill.

Members of Government agencies who testified on the present bill, H. R. 3882 (which is identical to title III of H. R. 9580, 83d Cong.) stated, however, that the provisions and aims of the instant legislation are clearly distinguishable from those of S. 37, 83d Congress. S. 37 would have directly amended the diplomatic and consular officer exemption provisions of the Foreign Agents Registration Act. In

addition, under that act, a person, in order to be required to register, must be presently acting as an agent for a foreign principal. It has for a primary purpose the registration of people who are engaged in the dissemination of political propaganda, so that the American public may know and be aware of those who are working for foreign agencies and who are spreading doctrines which are alien to our democratic form of government (H. Rept. No. 1381, 75th Cong).

On the other hand, the instant bill will stand alone and will not form a part of any other Federal statute. It does not seek to amend the Foreign Agents Registration Act except incidentally to repeal the 1950 amendment. Furthermore, a person under the instant bill who has had training in foreign expionage systems will be required to register regardless of whether he is acting as an agent for a foreign country or principal. And, unlike the Foreign Agents Registration Act, the primary purpose of this legislation is aimed at uncovering the potential agent by making his knowledge of espionage or sabotage a matter of public record and thus, perhaps, preventing his becoming, at some later date, an agent engaged in subversive activities for a foreign principal.

The committee therefore feels that since it is the Foreign Agents Registration Act and not the instant bill which should be amended to accomplish the recommendations of the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee regarding the dissemination of Communist propaganda, separate legislation should be introduced to accomplish that purpose.

It may be well to point out here that section 8 of the present bill expressly states that compliance with the registration provisions of this legislation does not relieve anyone from complying with the provisions of any other applicable registration law.

PERSONS WHO ARE NOT REQUIRED TO REGISTER

Section 3 of the instant bill contains provisions which exempt certain persons from registering thereunder. The provisions about which the greatest attention was focused at the time of the hearings are contained in subparagraphs (e)–(j) and relate to the Department of State's responsibilities under this legislation. Specifically, subparagraphs (e), (f), and (j) will exempt from registration, duly accredited diplomatic and consular officers, certain other officials of foreign governments and persons attached to international organizations in which the United States participates, together with members of their immediate families residing with them. Subparagraphs (g), (h), and (i) will exempt staff employees of diplomatic and consular officers, foreign representatives conferring or cooperating with United States intelligence or security personnel, and foreign civilian and military personnel either entering pursuant to a mutual military defense treaty or invited by a government agency for training purposes.

The Attorney General recommended the above provisions for inclusion in the bill and they were incorporated with the concurrence of the Department of State and the Department of Defense (H. Rept. No. 2017, 83d Cong.). These exemptions are considered necessary in view of the requirements of and accepted practices in international law, and in order to avoid the possibility of offending friendly foreign governments. It may be well to note that, pursuant to section 7 of the International Organizations Immunities Act (22 U. S. C. 288d)

and section 3 of the Foreign Agents Registration Act (22 U. S. C. 613), all persons in the above groups, with 1 or 2 minor exceptions, are presently specifically exempted from registering with the Attorney General. While, as noted earlier in this report, the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee in the 83d Congress would have amended section 3 of the Foreign Agents Registration Act, relating to diplomatic and consular officers, it would have done so only to the extent of requiring registration of those officers who were engaged in the preparation or dissemination of political propaganda and not diplomatic and consular officers generally.

In connection with the diplomatic exemption provisions of this legislation, the committee was concerned with and was doubtful about the enforceability of any provision which would require diplomatic and consular personnel or their staffs, families, etc., to register under this bill. However, while this question presented a problem, the committee was advised by the witnesses who testified on behalf of the Department of State that, as a practical matter, a law requiring diplomatic personnel to register would be, in fact, unnecessary because any foreign attachés, for example, who engage in activities considered by our Government to be detrimental to our national interests could be declared persona non grata and could be required to leave the country.

In addition, it was pointed out that the bill expressly declares that the names, status, and the duties of the foreign personnel exempted under these subparagraphs are to be made a "matter of record in the Department of State." In other words, our State Department will know they are here, and what they are doing. The bill provides that they must not only be duly sponsored representatives of their own governments but must also be officially acknowledged by the United States.

Concerning the other provisions of section 3, subparagraph (a) exempts those whose knowledge and training in foreign espionage tactics were derived from service with civilian, military, or police authorities in the United States. This exemption is considered a proper one since, no doubt, great numbers of veterans, members of police organizations and military personnel on active duty, would otherwise be required to register. Their registration, in addition to placing a tremendous administrative burden and workload on the Attorney General, would serve no really useful purpose and would result, somewhat, in duplications since, having obtained their espionage knowledge in the various State or Federal services of our Government, their training and assignments are already matters of record, and information concerning such services could be obtained by our intelligence agencies if necessary.

Subparagraph (b) exempts from registration those whose knowledge was obtained by reason of academic studies pursued independently and without connection with a foreign government or political party. This provision was adopted from section 20 (a) of the 1950 Internal Security Act and is continued herein in order to exempt a group concerning whom our intelligence agencies have no real interest.

Subparagraphs (c) and (d) exempt those persons whose espionage and sabotage knowledge is derived from foreign sources but who are engaged in intelligence activity for the United States and who have either made a full written disclosure of their knowledge to the Depart-

ment of Justice or the Central Intelligence Agency, or whose knowledge is a matter of record in the files of those agencies, and concerning whom a written determination has been made that their registration would not be in the national interest. These exemptions are based upon sound reasons of national security so that those persons who were formerly connected with foreign espionage services and who have severed their former connections can be engaged by our Government for intelligence purposes without impairing their usefulness by public disclosures.

ANALYSIS OF THE BILL

Section 1 repeals section 20 (a) of the Internal Security Act of 1950 (sec. 1 (c) (5) of the Foreign Agents Registration Act of 1938, as amended) which contains a definition of "agent of a foreign principal."

Section 2 requires every person who has a knowledge of or receives training in the espionage service or tactics of a foreign country or political party to register with the Attorney General under such regulations as he prescribes.

Section 3 exempts certain persons from the registration requirements of section 2. It exempts persons:

(*a*) Who obtained knowledge of or received training in foreign espionage systems by reason of their service or employment with the United States Government or our individual State governments.

(*b*) Who obtained knowledge solely by reason of their academic or personal interest in espionage problems.

(*c*) Who made full disclosure of their training and assignments to officials of a United States Government agency having responsibilities in the field of intelligence, which disclosure has been made of record in the files of such agency and concerning whom the Attorney General or the Director of the CIA has made a written determination that such registration would not be in the interest of national security.

(*d*) Whose training or service in foreign systems is a matter of record in the files of a United States Government agency having responsibilities in the field of intelligence and concerning whom the Attorney General or the Director of CIA has made a written determination that such registration would not be in the interest of national security.

(*e*) Who are accredited diplomatic and consular officers of foreign governments and their families.

(*f*) Who are officials of foreign governments although not duly accredited diplomatic and consular officers, whose names and duties are on record in the State Department and their immediate families.

(*g*) Who are staff personnel or employees of accredited diplomatic and consular offices and whose names and duties are on record in the State Department.

(*h*) Who are officially sponsored representatives of foreign governments in the United States for the purpose of conferring or cooperating with United States intelligence and security personnel.

(*i*) Who are foreign civilian and military personnel entering this country pursuant to arrangements made under mutual defense treaties or agreements or who have been invited to the United States at the request of a United States Government agency.

(*j*) Who are representatives, officers, employees, and their families, of foreign governments serving with an international organization in the United States such as the United Nations.

Section 4 requires the Attorney General to maintain a permanent record of all registration statements and to keep it open to public examination.

Section 5 authorizes the Attorney General to promulgate regulations and to revise them from time to time.

Section 6 (a) is a penal provision and provides for 5 years' imprisonment or $10,000 fine or both for anyone who willfully violates the sections of this act.

Section 7 states that failure to register shall be a continuing offense for as long as such failure exists, notwithstanding any statute of limitation or other statute to the contrary.

Section 8 provides that compliance with the provisions of this act will not relieve anyone from compliance with any other applicable registration statute.

Section 9 is a separability section which provides that if any provision of this act is held invalid, the remainder of the act will not be affected thereby.

The following communications from the Office of the Attorney General, the Department of State, the Department of the Navy on behalf of the Defense Department, and the Central Intelligence Agency, were received, all recommending enactment of this legislation.

JANUARY 26, 1955.

The SPEAKER, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: The Foreign Agents Registration Act of 1938, as amended by section 20 (a) of the Internal Security Act of 1950, presently includes within the definition "agent of a foreign principal" persons who have knowledge of or who have received assignment in foreign espionage or sabotage systems. However, the remaining provisions of the act make it clear that the registration requirements are applicable only to those persons who are currently acting as agents. Hence, persons with past knowledge or training in the espionage, counter-espionage, or sabotage service or tactics of a foreign government or political party are under no obligation to register if they are not acting as agents of foreign principals. The presence of this provision as an integral part of the Foreign Agents Registration Act, which imposes the necessity of establishing an agency relationship or status before registration can be required, seriously impedes achieving the purposes and objectives sought in the enactment of this legislation.

Furthermore, in administering the Foreign Agents Registration Act, the Department of Justice has attempted to make it clear that registration under the act in no way places any limitations on the activities which may be engaged in by an agent of a foreign principal and that there is no stigma attached to registration. The tenor and import of the statute are altered, however, by including within the definition of "agent of a foreign principal" persons who have received training or assignment in foreign espionage or sabotage systems.

For these reasons, it is recommended that the Foreign Agents Registration Act be amended by deleting from it any reference to persons who have received training or assignment in foreign espionage or sabotage systems and to substitute therefor a separate and distinct registration statute which would require the registration of such persons irrespective of any technical agency status or relationship.

There is attached for your consideration a draft of a measure which would effectuate this recommendation. It will be observed that provision is made for the exemption of certain categories of persons from its registration requirements. These exemptions have been concurred in by the Departments of State and Defense.

The Bureau of the Budget has advised that there is no objection to the submission of this recommendation.

Sincerely,

HERBERT BROWNELL, Jr.,
Attorney General

MARCH 21, 1955.

Hon. EMANUEL CELLER,
Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary,
House of Representatives.

DEAR MR. CELLER: Reference is made to your letter dated February 16, 1955, requesting an expression of the Department's views with respect to H. R. 3882, to require the registration of certain persons who have knowledge of or have received instruction or assignment in the espionage, counterespionage, or sabotage service or tactics of a foreign government or foreign political party, and for other purposes. Reference is also made to the Department's preliminary acknowledgment of your letter dated February 18, 1955.

H. R. 3882, if it became law, would repeal section 20 (a) of the Internal Security Act of 1950 and enact in its place legislation intended better to accomplish that section's purpose. The effect of section 20 (a) of the Internal Security Act of 1950 was to include persons who have knowledge or training in foreign espionage or sabotage within the definition of persons who must register with the Attorney General, under the Foreign Agents Registration Act of 1938, as amended.

The only provision in H. R. 3882 which directly relates to this Department's responsibilities is section 3 (e)–(j). Subparagraphs (e), (f), and (j) exempt from registration duly accredited diplomatic and consular officers, certain other officials of foreign governments, and persons attached to international organizations in which the United States participates, together with members of their immediate families residing with them. Subparagraphs (g), (h), and (i) exempt staff employees of diplomatic and consular officers, foreign representatives conferring or cooperating with United States intelligence or security personnel, and members of the forces of NATO countries, and foreign civilian and military personnel invited to the United States for training purposes at the request of military department of the United States. Members of the families of persons exempt under subparagraphs (g), (h), and (i) are not exempt from registration.

As the Attorney General stated in his letter to the Speaker of the House of Representatives dated April 20, 1954, recommending the enactment of such legislation, these provisions were incorporated with the concurrence of the Departments of Defense and State (H. Rept. No. 2017, 83d Cong., p. 5).

Subparagraph (i) of section 3 of the bill contains specific reference to the agreement regarding status of forces of parties of the North Atlantic Treaty. Since the preparation of the bill, the Manila Pact and the mutual defense treaties with the Republic of China and Korea have recently entered into force. The United States is also a party to certain other mutual defense treaties. The Department considers that subparagraph (i) of section 3 should be revised to omit the specific reference to the agreement regarding status of forces of parties of the North Atlantic Treaty and, instead, to provide in general language for the exemption of civilian and military personnel who enter this country pursuant to arrangements made under a mutual defense treaty or agreement or who have been invited to the United States at the request of an agency of this Government. Accordingly, it is suggested that subparagraph (i) of section 3 be changed to read:

"Who is a civilian or one of the military personnel of a foreign armed service coming to the United States pursuant to arrangements made under a mutual defense treaty or agreement, or who has been invited to the United States at the request of an agency of the United States Government."

The Department also suggests that in subsection (j) of section 3, after the words international organization, there be inserted the words "in which the United States participates."

Such provisions are considered necessary in view of the requirements of international law and practice, and in order to avoid the possibility of offending friendly foreign governments. It may be noted that, pursuant to section 3 of the Foreign Agents Registration Act (22 U. S. C. 613) and section 7 of the International Organizations Immunities Act (22 U. S. C. 288d), all such persons are presently specifically except from registering with the Attorney General, except members of the families of diplomatic and consular officers and other officials of foreign governments not connected with international organizations. However, in practice, members of the families of such persons were not required to register with the Attorney General, as they were not ordinarily acting as an agent of a foreign principal, within the meaning of the Foreign Agents Registration Act. However, it is considered advisable that the proposed legislation specifically exempt such persons from registration, inasmuch as H. R. 3882 applies to all persons who have knowledge of or have received instruction in espionage, etc., irrespective of whether or not they are presently acting in an agency capacity.

In conclusion, the Department of State perceives no objection, from the standpoint of our foreign relations, to the enactment of the proposed legislation, inasmuch as it contains appropriate exemptions for certain officials and employees of foreign governments and employees of international organizations admitted to this country for specific official purposes, together with certain members of their families.

In order that this letter might be submitted at this hearing, it has not been cleared with the Bureau of the Budget.

Sincerely yours,

THRUSTON B. MORTON,
Assistant Secretary
(For the Secretary of State).

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY,
OFFICE OF THE JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL,
Washington 25, D. C., March 22, 1955.

Hon. EMANUEL CELLER,
Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary,
House of Representatives, Washington 25, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Your request for comment on the bill H. R. 3882, to require the registration of certain persons who have knowledge of or have received instruction or assignment in the espionage, counterespionage, or sabotage service or tactics of a foreign government or foreign political party, and for other purposes, has been assigned to this Department by the Secretary of Defense for the preparation of a report thereon expressing the views of the Department of Defense.

The purpose of this measure is to repeal section 20 (a) of the Internal Security Act of 1950 (sec. 1 (c) (5) of the Foreign Agents Registration Act of 1938, as amended) and to enact a separate registration statute which will require the registration of those persons who have knowledge of, or have received instruction or assignment in, the espionage, counterespionage, or sabotage service or tactics of a government of a foreign country or a foreign political party, without regard to any present agency status of such persons. Section 3 makes provision for the exemption of certain categories of persons from the registration requirements of the bill.

The Department of Defense considers that the proposed exemptions are desirable and if they are retained in the bill the Department of the Navy, on behalf of the Department of Defense, would interpose no objection to the enactment of H. R. 3882.

This report has been coordinated within the Department of Defense in accordance with procedures prescribed by the Secretary of Defense.

The Department of the Navy has been advised by the Bureau of the Budget that there is no objection to the submission of this report on H. R. 3882.

Sincerely yours,

IRA H. NUNN,
Rear Admiral USN, Judge Advocate General of the Navy
(For the Secretary of the Navy).

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY,
OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR,
Washington, D. C., May 5, 1955.

Hon. EMANUEL CELLER,
Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary,
United States House of Representatives,
Washington 25, D. C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you for your letter requesting the views of this Agency on H. R. 3882, a bill to require the registration of certain persons who have knowledge of or have received instruction or assignment in the espionage, counterespionage, or sabotage service or tactics of a foreign government or foreign political party, and for other purposes.

Insofar as section 102 (d) (3) of the National Security Act of 1947 (Public Law 253, 80th Cong.) specifically prohibits the Central Intelligence Agency from any police, subpena, law-enforcement powers, or internal security functions, it would be inappropriate for this Agency to comment generally on H. R. 3882. However,

as sections 3 (c) and (d) of the bill specifically affect this Agency, direct comment on these two sections would be appropriate.

Section 3 (c) of H. R. 3882 is, with some minor language changes, identical with certain provisions of section 20 (a) of the Internal Security Act of 1950. The provisions of section 3 (c) were originally included in the Internal Security Act of 1950 at the request of CIA in order to protect certain intelligence sources and methods in the field of foreign intelligence which I am charged by law to protect. Therefore, as section 3 (c) is a reenactment of section 20 (a) of the Internal Security Act of 1950, which is presently on the statute books, we are anxious to have it continued in the present bill.

Section 3 (d) of H. R. 3882 has been included by the Department of Justice at our request in order to protect certain additional intelligence sources, not covered by section 3 (c), by exemption from registration under the act. We consider this section to be quite important, and strongly recommend its enactment.

Sincerely,

ALLEN W. DULLES, *Director.*

CHANGES IN EXISTING LAW

In compliance with clause 3 of rule XIII of the House of Representatives, there is printed below in roman existing law in which no change is proposed by enactment of the bill here reported; matter proposed to be stricken is enclosed in black brackets; new language is printed in italics:

(64 STAT. 1005)

SEC. 20. The Act of June 8, 1938 (52 Stat. 631; 22 U. S. C. 611–621), entitled "An Act to require the registration of certain persons employed by agencies to disseminate propaganda in the United States, and for other purposes", as amended, is hereby further amended as follows:

[(a) Strike out the word "and" at the end of section 1 (c) (3), insert the word "and" at the end of section 1 (c) (4), and add the following paragraph immediately after section 1 (c) (4):

"(5) any person who has knowledge of or has received instruction or assignment in the espionage, counterespionage, or sabotage service or tactics of a government of a foreign country or of a foreign political party, unless such knowledge, instruction, or assignment has been acquired by reason of civilian, military, or police service with the United States Government, the governments of the several States, their political subdivisions, the District of Columbia, the Territories, the Canal Zone, or the insular possessions, or unless such knowledge has been acquired solely by reason of academic or personal interest not under the supervision of or in preparation for service with the government of a foreign country or a foreign political party or unless, by reason of employment at any time by an agency of the United States Government having responsibilities in the field of intelligence, such person has made full written disclosure of such knowledge or instruction to officials within such agency, such disclosure has been made a matter of record in the files of such agency, and a written determination has been made by the Attorney General or the Director of Central Intelligence that registration would not be in the interest of national security;

(b)]

(The remaining provisions of the bill constitute new law.)

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